

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., 18 E. 23d St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c. SEPT. 20, 1894. [Single Copies, 5c.]
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

BALASCHOFF (Saratoff.)

1876.

Black on grayish wove paper. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm.



1 4k black

1880.

Color on thick white wove paper. Size 18×25 mm.

Perforated 13.



2 4k red and dark blue

Suppressed since 188(?)

BELEBEL. (Oufa.)

August 15th, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21×29 mm.



1 2k vermilion

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $18 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 2k blue

BERDIANSK. (Tauris.)

October 13th, 1867.

Color on white surfaced wove paper, lithographed, the door of the hut is formed of black lines. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.



1 10k green, light blue and black
End 1872.

Same type retouched, the door is green.
Color on white laid paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.



2 10k green, light blue and black
Suppressed since a number of years.

BIEJETZK. (Tver.)

July 1st, 1872.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 20 types printed in four vertical rows of five.
Size 13×18 mm.



1 3k black on green
1878.

Black on greyish wove paper, type set, 10 types showing only slight differences, printed in two vertical rows of five. Size $16 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



2 3k black

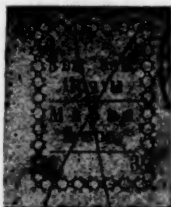
End 1878.

Same printed on dark rose wove paper.

3 3k black on dark rose

May ? 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 10 types in two vertical rows of five. Size 18×25 mm.



4 3k black on dark green

The 3k black on blue paper is only a chemical changeling.

October 15th, 1885.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 8 types in two horizontal rows of four. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



5 3k black on lilac

November 15th, 1885.

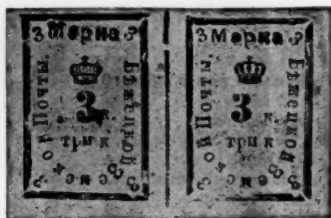
New setting up of previous issue, 10 types in one horizontal row. Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



6 3k black on lilac

May 1st, 1886.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 10 types in one horizontal row. Size 18 by about $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



7 3k black on blue green

December 1892.

Black on colored wove paper, 5 types in one horizontal row. Diameter 32½ mm.



8 3k black on rose

Variety: *Tête blanche*.

9 3k black on rose

January 1893.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 15 types. Size 22½x27 mm.



10 3k black on pale rose

11 3k " red

12 3k " grey

13 3k " pale blue

14 3k " pale green

October 1893.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 6 types. Size 18x22½ mm.



15 3k black on rose

16 3k " blue

17 3k " pale rose, granite paper

18 3k " grey,

Same issue, black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 5 types. Size 22x26½ mm.



19 3k black on rose

20 3k " blue

21 3k " pale rose, granite paper

22 3k " grey, granite paper

These two varieties are printed together, the six small stamps in a row, and below them, the five large ones, the setting up is printed twice on a sheet, one is above the other and upside down, so that the small stamps can be found *tête blanche*.

1894.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.



23 3k black on white

24 3k " bright rose

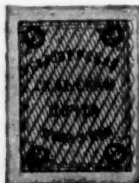
25 3k " blue

26 3k " purplish pink

BIELOZERSK. (Novgorod.)

1870.

Black on white wove paper, typographed. Size 15½x21 mm., colored network covering stamps.



1 2k black, brown network

1871.

Black on thin yellowish wove paper, lithographed. Size $17 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

2 2k black

1872.

Same stamp on very thick white wove paper.

3 2k black

Same on very thick pale pink wove paper.

4 2k black on pale pink

1874.

Same stamp on pale pink quadrillé paper.

5 2k black on pale pink

Same on pale pink laid paper.

6 2k black on pale pink

1876.

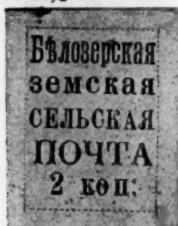
Same on ordinary white wove paper.

7 2k black

These stamps from 2 to 7 inclusive are printed in blocks of four, irregularly on the sheet, so that the bottom of one stamp often comes next to the side of another.

February 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 8 types. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm.



8 2k black on rose

March (?) 1878.

Same on white wove paper, 6 types.

9 2k black

Variety: tête bêche.

10 2k black

April (?) 1878.

Black on white wove paper, type set, 12 types in four horizontal rows of three. Size 20×18 mm.



11 2k black

Variety: tête bêche.

12 2k black

Same on laid paper.

13 2k black

Variety: tête bêche.

14 2k black

June (?) 1878.

Same on colored wove paper.

15 2k black on yellow

Variety: tête bêche.

16 2k black on yellow



(?) 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 12 types. Size.

17 2k black on blue green



End 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 10 types in two horizontal rows of five. Size 19×22 mm.

18 2k black on pale blue

19 2k black on brown

1880.

Black on white and colored wove paper, type set, 49 types in seven horizontal rows of seven. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



20 2k black on white

21 2k " dark blue

22 2k " green

23 2k " pink

24 2k " yellow

July 1880.

Greyish black on colored wove paper, 49 types in seven horizontal rows of seven. Size 21x21 mm.



25 2k grey black on dark buff
Same on white wove paper.

26 2k greyish black
Variety: perforated 11½ (unofficially ?)

27 2k greyish black

1881.

Greyish black on yellowish wove paper, previous types retouched, 49 types in seven horizontal rows of seven. Size 21½x22½ mm.

28 2k greyish black on yellowish

April (?) 1882.

Greyish black on white wove paper, 63 types in seven horizontal rows of nine. Size 23x27 mm.



29 2k greyish black

July 1882.

Color on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20½x23½ mm.



30 2k blue and dark blue

July 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x27 mm.



Perforated 11.

31 2k blue (shades)

November 1884.

Same stamp in different color.

Perforated 11.

32 2k olive green (shade-)



June 1st 1887.

Color on white wove paper, type set, 4 types in one horizontal row. Size 27x27 mm.

33 2k brown

Variety: tête bêche vertically.

34 2k brown

1887.

Same stamp is different color.

35 2k orange

Variety: tête bêche vertically.

36 2k orange

October 1887.

Same stamp in different color,

37 2k purple

Variety: tête bêche vertically.

38 2k purple

1888.

Similar stamp new setting up, the corner ornaments are different, 2 types, one having no dot after the "2," color on bluish wove paper. Size 27x27 mm.



39 2k purple

Variety: *ête bêche* vertically.

40 2k purple

Same on thick yellowish wove paper.

41 2k purple

Variety: *ête bêche* vertically.

42 2k purple

October 1st, 1889.

Color on wove paper, lithographed. Size 18x26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

43 2k black on pink

44 2k black on light green

45 2k orange

46 2k blue

47 2k yellow

48 2k purple

49 2k dark green

50 2k red

Varieties: Same stamps unperforated.

51 2k black on pink

52 2k black on light green

53 2k orange

54 2k blue

55 2k yellow

56 2k purple

57 2k dark green

58 2k red

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.

Size 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

59 2k dark blue

November 4th, 1893.

Same as preceding, color changed.

60 2k red

BOBROFF. (Woroneje.)

1871.

Black on colored wove paper, type set.
Several types. Size 39x26 mm.



1 2k black on rose

1872.

Similar stamp, new setting up. 4 types in one vertical row. Size 36x28 mm.



2 3k black on rose

Variety: *ête bêche*

3 3k black on rose

1877.

Similar stamp, different setting up 6 types, black on colored wove paper. Size 38x28 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



4 3k black on lilac

Variety: *ête bêche*.

5 3k black on lilac

End 1878.

Similar stamp, new setting up, 3 types, black on colored wove paper.

6 3k black on rose

January 1879.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 6 types. Size 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ x24-25 mm.



- 7 3k black on green
March 1879.
Black on colored wove paper, oval, type set.
Size 34x25 mm.



- 8 3k black on green
Same issue, black on colored wove paper, oblong type set.



- 9 3k green
These two stamps come together on the sheet.

July 1879.
Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 29x29 mm.



- 10 3k black on light blue
Variety: tête bêche side by side.
11 3k black on light blue

September (?) 1879.
Black on colored wove paper, type set, several types. Size 25x25 mm.



- 12 3k black on blue

Suppressed in 1879.

BOGORODSK. (Moscow.)

1869 (?)

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x29 mm. The bottom ornament, inside the oval, is a cross formed by five small dots.



- 1 1k red
2 5k blue
3 10k blue

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue. Size 22x29 mm. The bottom ornament inside the oval is a much larger cross formed by five dots.



- 4 1k dull red

1873.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue. Size 22x28½ mm.

The bottom ornament inside the oval is a very small indistinct eight branched star. There are two types of the 5k, showing only slight differences in the corner numerals.



- 5 1k red
- 6 1k dull ro e
- 7 5k dark blue
- 8 10k light blue

1877.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue. Size $22-22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The bottom ornament inside the oval is a well defined flower with five petals. There are two types for each value showing only slight differences.



- 9 1k light reddish purple
- 10 2k deep carmine
- 11 5k dark blue (1878)
- 12 5k light blue
- 13 10k yellow brown

1884.

Color on white wove paper. Same stamps printed in different colors.

- 14 1k yellow brown
- 15 1k red
- 16 1k orange
- 17 5k yellow brown
- 18 5k orange
- 19 5k black
- 20 5k reddish purple
- 21 10k orange
- 22 10k black
- 23 10k reddish purple
- 24 10k blue

October 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size $22 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The groundwork lines cover the white ovals inside and outside of the inscription



- 25 1k dull reddish purple
- 26 5k dark blue
- 27 10k light blue

1890.

Same stamps.

Perforated 11.

- 28 1k dull reddish purple
- 29 5k dark blue
- 30 10k light blue

1890.

Stamps of previous issues.

Perforated 11.

a. Stamps of 1873 issue.

- 31 5k dark blue
- 32 10k light blue

b. Stamps of 1877 issue.

- 33 5k dark blue

c. Stamps of 1884 issue.

- 34 10k reddish purple
- 35 10k blue

These stamps were remainders of the previous issues, and were perforated along with the stamps of the October 1888 issue. As the stamps representing St. George had been superceded by those bearing the arms of the town, all the e perforated remainders were burned, only a few escaping destruction.

October 1890.

Colored on white wove paper, lithographed. Size $22 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Stamps of previous issue retouched, the groundwork lines do not touch the white ovals, there are three types of the 5k showing only slight differences in the corner numerals.



Perforated 11.

- 36 1k dull reddish purple
- 37 5k dark blue
- 38 10k light blue

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

BY DAVID H. HILL.

(Written for Vindin's Monthly.)

Continued from page 333.

On page 4 of this volume I ventured the opinion that the original dies of Type VII. were engraved on steel, my reason being that a few years ago I was shown by a gentleman what he stated at the time to be one of the original steel dies. This had been filed across horizontally in order to deface it, and I have since learned that it was a steel-faced electrotype. Mr. Samuel Calvert informs me that the original dies were engraved on boxwood, and in his second contract, in renewing some of the electrotypes, he steel-faced them. The electros composing the form were all separate, so that any could be replaced if necessary without much inconvenience.

From a proof or trial sheet of fourpenny stamps printed by Mr. Calvert I find that they were in ten rows of twelve stamps, the centre spaces in the sheet, each way, being slightly wider than the others. The horizontal rows, measured from edge to edge $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the vertical rows $10\frac{1}{16}$ inches. The space between the 5th and 6th horizontal rows was $\frac{9}{16}$ inch, and between the others about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The space between the 6th and 7th vertical rows was $\frac{1}{10}$ inch, and between the others about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. The stamps in the rows are not all placed exactly true to line, either horizontally or vertically, causing the spaces between some of the stamps to vary slightly. Vertical pairs and strips of Mr. Robinson's printing show that he must have re-adjusted the form in June, 1858, making the sheet of stamps measure vertically about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch less than Mr. Calvert's.

In 1858 Mr. Robinson also had the number of stamps and value of the sheet added to the form, below the bottom row.



TYPE VIII.

THREE PENCE, FOUR PENCE, SIXPENCE.

Towards the middle of 1859, as the stock of three penny stamps was getting low, a new type was decided upon by the post office, and the contract for engraving a steel die was obtained by Mr. Frederick Grosse, of Melbourne, who delivered the steel punch on the 22nd October. From this punch electrotypes were taken by the Stamp Printer, the form consisting as usual of one hundred and twenty. On the 31st January, 1860, Mr. Robinson delivered to the Inspector of stamps 500 sheets, and a few sheets were issued the same day. A second supply of the same number was delivered by the printer on the 16th February, making altogether 120,000 stamps. These were all in blue on paper laid horizontally, perforated 12, and lasted just twelve months.

The next printing took place in December, 1860, on the paper watermarked "Three Pence," and 500 sheets were delivered into stock in January, 1861. The issue took place early in the same month. Altogether five separate printings in blue were made on this paper, and the total number delivered into

stock was 600,000, all perforated 12. The last printing in this color was in April, 1864, of 1,000 sheets, and these lasted nearly two years. In some specimens the paper is much discolored, this I am informed, was due to the action of the gum, the paper not having been sufficiently sized, a defect which was subsequently remedied by the printer.

In the next printing of this value, which was on 9th February, 1866, and consisted of 500 sheets (60,000 stamps) the paper and perforation were as before, but the color was altered. The Stamp Printer, in noting the change in his book, calls it plum color, but it may more correctly be described as a brownish lake. The change was no doubt caused by the intention to adopt blue for the sixpence, the black color for that value being unsatisfactory. The first issue into stock of the brown lake was on 22nd February, and the balance four days later. The issue to the public was made the same month. There was no further printing of the three pence of this type.

The next value engraved by Mr. Grosse was the four pence, and the steel punch was delivered by him on the 12th December, 1859. The first printing was made in April, 1860, and I find by the stamp ledgers that the stamps were issued the same month. Mr. J. H. Gibbs, the late Comptroller of Stamps informed me that the date of issue was 20th April, 1860. The paper used was a thin surfaced paper, manufactured at Bordeaux, France, and was without watermark. There were printed on this paper and delivered into stock altogether 7,500 sheets (900,000 stamps), all perforated 12.

In June, 1860, the paper watermarked "Four Pence," which had just been received from England, was brought into use, 2,500 sheets being issued to the printer. The first delivery into stock and issue by the Inspector of Stamps took place in the month following. This paper continued to be used until June, 1862, during which period 64,500 sheets were printed, making a total of 7,740,000 stamps. These were perforated 12. Two specimens on the original paper are, however, known, showing roulette perforation on some of the sides, the other sides being cut close; they are postmarked Melbourne, 3rd September, 1861, but I have been unable to find any mention of the breakdown of the perforating machine about that period.

The balance of 500 sheets watermarked "Four Pence" was not used till some years later.

A further supply being required, and the watermarked paper ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., not having arrived by the beginning of September, 1862, recourse was had to the "Five Shilling" paper, and between the 4th and 12th of that month the whole 3,000 sheets were issued to the printer, and used for fourpenny stamps, making 360,000, all perforated 12. The issue took place during the same month. The earliest postmark I have been able to note is dated 11th September, 1862.

The new paper watermarked with figure of value being received by the post office early in the following month, Mr. Robinson commenced printing on the single line "4" paper on the 6th October, and made the first delivery into stock three days later. The issue took place within a few days after. The earliest dated specimen I have seen is 15th October, 1862. The first printing consisted of 10,000 sheets, and there were four subsequent printings on this paper, the last finishing on 3rd August, 1863. In all 28,000 sheets with this watermark were delivered into stock, making a total of 3,360,000 stamps. These were perforated 12, and are also chronicled 12½. In 1863 some few sheets were issued imperforate, and also rouletted 8, and were probably due to the perforating machine being under repair. The earliest postmarked date I have recorded for imperforate is 8th June, 1863, and for the rouletted 28th July, 1863. In September, 1863, a new type came into use.

The only mention I have found of any breakdown to the perforating machine prior to this period was in January, 1862, when Mr. S. C. Newman made "new brassed steel plates, new steel pins, &c." at a cost of £7 10s. From a note in the Stamp Printer's book I find that the perforating machine was again under repair early in October, 1864, and in a Memorandum to the Deputy Postmaster-General on 13th October Mr. Robinson states that he has had the use of the perforating machine in the Government Printing Office, and that it is superior to the one in use at the Post Office. On the recommendation of Mr. Robinson, who pointed out that a second machine would be of great advantage to him, one was purchased on 25th October, 1864.

We now come to the third and last value of this type. On the 15th Feb., 1860, Mr. Alsop, the Inspector of stamps, reported on the unsuitability of the sixpenny stamps then in use (Type VI.), more especially on account of their non adhesive properties, and suggested that "a new sixpenny die be prepared as soon as possible, similar in device to the new threepence and fourpence lately made,—and the old stamps destroyed." In reply to a question by the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Alsop stated that by the time a new die was ready for use the stock of sixpenny stamps on hand would be about 1,125,000. Mr. William Turner, the Secretary, adopted Mr. Alsop's suggestion, which was approved by the Postmaster General on 2nd March, 1860, and Mr. Grosse delivered the steel punch to the Post Office on 3rd May following.

The first printing was made in Oct., on the paper watermarked "Six Pence," and numbered 60,000 stamps, all printed in orange, and perforated 12. These were taken into stock and issued the same month. Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, and Mr. A. J. Derrick, of Melbourne, have been kind enough to give me the dates of postmarked specimens in their possession, namely 25th and 27th Oct., 1860, respectively. This was the only printing in orange. I find by the storekeeper's ledger that 1,000 sheets of the "Six Pence" were issued to the printer in October, 500 of which were subsequently returned by him into store. As the number printed was only about three weeks' supply, the only explanation I can offer in the absence of any documentary or other evidence, is that some unforeseen accident occurred with the form when 500 sheets had been printed. At the same time it must be admitted that a much longer period elapsed before this type was again employed, than would be necessary for the completion of a new form.

On the exhaustion of the 60,000 orange sixpenny stamps, the blue sixpenny of Type VI continued in use until June, 1861, when a further supply was required. Mr. Robinson then used Mr. Calvert's form (Type IV), printing the stamps in black. On page 133 of Vol. 6 an error was made in the number; I find that there were 150,000 stamps (not 110,600) printed, and the sheets contained 100 stamps each. These were all delivered into stock, and by a quarterly return made by Mr. J. H. Gibbs, then Inspector of Stamps, the first delivery by the printer was made on 21st June, 1861.

The printing of Type VIII was resumed about the 19th August, and 3,000 sheets delivered into stock during that month, another 1,000 sheets being delivered in September. A second delivery of 2,000 sheets was made in February, 1862, making a total of 720,000 stamps. These were all in black, on paper watermarked "Six Pence," and perforated 12. The earliest dated specimen I have seen is 28th August, 1861, showing that they were in issue during that month. There was no further printing of the sixpence of this type.

TYPE IX.—ONE PENNY.

In April, 1861, the Secretary to the Post Office reported that it was "necessary that an engraving should be made for a new penny postage stamp, the old plate being almost worn out, and not giving a satisfactory impression." This having been approved by the Chief Secretary, the contract was obtained



by Messrs. De Gruchy & Leigh, of Melbourne, who supplied the punch on 25th June. The voucher for payment states: "Sinking die for penny stamp, £12 12s." The first printing of this type was commenced in September, and 4,000 sheets were printed, of which 1,750 sheets were delivered into stock the same month. These were on the paper watermarked "One Penny." There were four further printings on this paper, the last ending in August, 1862, making a total of 34,500 sheets, or 4,140,000 stamps. These were all perforated 12, and the first issue was made in the latter part of September, 1861.

There was no further printing until January, 1863, when the De La Rue paper, watermarked single line "I" was used, and the first delivery into stock of 500 sheets was made on the 19th of that month. In November of the same year the last of this paper in stock was used, and as the supply of other kinds on hand was very small, it was deemed advisable, in order to obviate the printing of the stamps on plain paper, to borrow, if possible, from some of the neighbouring colonies. The governments of Tasmania and South Australia both responded to the appeal and from the former a supply was received on 1st December, more than sufficient to meet any temporary requirements. This paper was watermarked double line "1" and double line "4," and the sheets contained 240 watermarks each. Under the head of Postage Stamp Paper, the storekeeper's ledger contains the following entry, under date 1st December, 1863:—"Received per steamer "Tasmania," as a loan from the Tasmanian Government, 96 books 1d., 96 books 4d. This paper is bound in books. Each book contains 250 leaves, each leaf is double the size of the sheets obtained by this department from England. The amount is therefore equal to 48,000 sheets 1d., 48,000 sheets 4d. This was obtained in consequence of the stock of this paper having run out, and the fresh supply from England not being expected for some months."

From the South Australian Government twenty reams of "Star" watermarked paper were received, but as this was of an unsuitable size it was returned to the Adelaide Post Office on 13th April, 1864.

Mr. Robinson commenced printing on the double line "1" paper on 2nd December, 1863, and two days later made the first delivery of penny stamps with this watermark into stock. There were three separate printings, the last finishing 11th February, 1864. In all 19 books were used, and Mr. Robinson delivered into stock 1,140,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The sheets were cut in half before printing. These stamps were issued in December, 1863.

A further shipment of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s single line "1" paper was received in March, 1864, and the printing on this paper was resumed and continued during the currency of this type. The last was on the 8th August, 1864. Altogether ten separate printings were made on the single line "1"

paper, and 31,000 sheets containing 3,720,000 stamps were delivered into stock. These were perforated 12, and are also chronicled 12½.



TYPE X.—SIXPENCE.

This design was a modification of Type VIII. The engraved steel punch was in two parts, the piece with the head fitting a "collar" of equal depth, upon which the frame was engraved, the intention being to use the one head for several values, and engrave only the outer portions of such stamps as would be required. The head selected was the one engraved by Mr. F. Grosse in 1860 for the sixpence, Type VIII., and in December, 1861, the outer portion was cut away by Mr. S. C. Newman, leaving only the head in the oval. A separate piece having an oval shaped hole through the centre to fit the portion containing the head was then engraved by Mr. Grosse with the value, etc., for the outer portion of the design, having the words "Victoria," "Sixpence," and the figure "6" on each side. Another "collar," exactly similar in design, was engraved by Mr. Grosse for the four pence value, but this latter was never brought into use.

In striking the lead moulds for the electrotypes it was found that the lead was forced between the two parts of the punch, causing the head to be slightly lower than the outer frame, and the original intention was therefore not carried further than the one value.

The first printing of this type took place in April, 1862, on the paper watermarked "Six Pence," and about 1,500 sheets were delivered into stock the same month. There were only two printings on this paper, the last ending 11th December, 1862, and altogether 11,000 sheets were delivered into stock, making 1,200,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The balance of 1,500 sheets of this paper was not used for these stamps.

The next printing of this value was in June, 1863, on the De La Rue paper, watermarked single line "6." The first delivery into stock was made on the 17th of that month, and the issue took place in June. There were nine separate printings on this paper, the last ending August 22, 1865, and 16,250 sheets containing 1,950,000 stamps were delivered into stock. These were perforated 12, and some of the later printings 12½. There was no further printing of this type.

The single line figure paper for the Penny, Twopenny, Fourpenny, and Sixpenny Stamps, was, with one exception, all supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The paper was obtained through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who had charge of the dandy rollers. The total number of sheets received was 99,250 sheets watermarked single line 1, 72,000 sheets single line 2, 124,500 sheets single line 4, and 52,500 sheets single line 6. These all contained 120 watermarks. The last supply was received in Oct., 1865, and was manufactured by Mr. T. H. Saunders.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

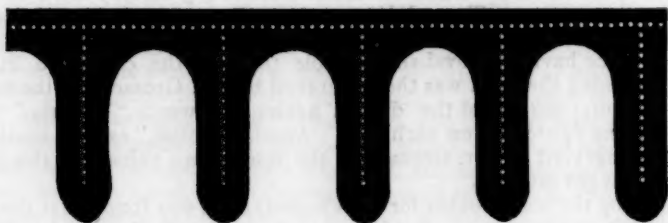
Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued.)

Perforation.—The perforation is the same as that of the Empire Stamps, that is, $13\frac{1}{2}$ vertically and 14 horizontally.

In the perforating machine we have noticed a small detail which we had not expected; the dimensions of the sets of needles perforating a row of ten stamps are not always the same; there is a whole series of them corresponding to the *variable* width of the printed sheets of stamps, and this varying width is caused by the quality of the paper, the contraction produced by the gumming process, the temperature, etc.

For this reason an expert should not be surprised if strips of ten stamps are not all of the same dimensions, notwithstanding the apparent identity of the cutting.



Fancy Stamp.—Lugubrious fancy, emanating evidently from one who is no friend of the republican regime. This strange vignette has in the corners the figures of the year 1874, it is a perfect copper plate engraving and printed in black on white glazed paper; we have met with it in a few albums.



Counterfeit Stamp which defrauded the Post-Office.—The 25c stamp was counterfeited at Marseilles in 1875, and there is a copy of the counterfeit in the collection of Mr. de Ferrari. It is a remarkable fact that during the war another counterfeit stamp—of 20c—had been used at Marseilles. Were both counterfeits produced by the same person?

End of the reign of Mr. Hulot (1876).—This form of expression is certainly not exaggerated; the manager of the postage stamp factory at the Mint in Paris was for 27 years a sort of melancholy tyrant who, in order to defend his extremely lucrative monopoly, received everyone, without exception, in a most discourteous manner, seeming always to be anxious to throw a competitor off the scent. He enjoyed the protection of the Emperor, who did not forget those who stood by him at the beginning of his career.

If Mr. Hulot was to be believed, everything was secret in the production of the French stamps, but in reality it was of the simplest kind, for such as he organized it in 1849, very rapidly and very cleverly, it remained in 1876, with the exception of a few details. The principal change was in the preparation of the plates, which at the beginning were made of one piece by means of electrotypy, for which he afterwards substituted stereotype blocks of hard metal, made one by one, just as printing characters are made.

These stereotype blocks had not the disadvantage of electrotypes, which expand and contract and cause great difficulty in marking off for the final operation of perforating the sheets. Being mathematically even on all sides, like printing characters, when put together they gave *forms* of an absolute precision, which were by no means difficult to obtain; they were economical, because when a stereotype block was spoilt it could be taken out by itself and another put in its place without destroying the whole plate.

The first stamps were printed by hand, and they are certainly very fine for typographic work done in large quantities at once. But then they were paid for at the rate of 1 fr. 50 per thousand, which is a nice price, and the type engraved by Mr. Barre was of a rare perfection.

Later, when the price was diminished (it fell gradually until it reached 0 fr. 50 per thousand) and the consumption of stamps grew formidable, the printing was done by steam: the beauty of the impression was naturally affected thereby.

Mr. Hulot invented the famous "*fond à plat*" (flat back), the object of which was to prevent the counterfeiting of stamps by lithographic copying; we have shown that this back was absolutely useless, for never, in any country, has this kind of counterfeiting been observed; the result was, therefore, the complete waste of a few millions, which was continued after Mr. Hulot's time, without anybody knowing exactly why.

In 1869, after a new agreement, it was said that the stamp plates prepared by Mr. Hulot would thenceforth be the property of the State, together with his manufacturing secrets; but the secrets could not be divulged, for the simple reason that they did not exist.

When, in 1876, Mr. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, asked Mr. Hulot to take an assistant, so that he might be able to continue the manufacture of the stamps if he (Mr. Hulot), for any reason, should not do so, the latter gave him so saucy a reply that the minister, astounded, that same evening signed the appointment of his successor.

Mr. Hulot refused then to hand over his stock-in-trade, which naturally rendered the manufacture difficult, but not impossible, as we shall show later on, and he installed all his tools, now become useless, in a vast gallery, which formed a sort of private museum. It was not until after the death of Mr. Hulot, which occurred in 1892, that the tools and machinery which had been used in the manufacture of French stamps were scattered by an auction sale (November, 1893).

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hulot was at the beginning a clever organizer who knew how to take advantage of the situation, but he rested on his laurels; he caused the rejection of the idea of envelopes and wrappers, he paid no attention to stamps for postage due, telegraph stamps, or postal cards, which he detested.

Finally, we have reason to believe that he was one of the first enemies of collectors and that the vexatious measures taken against them were instigated by him.

1871. *Postage Due Stamps*.—We have seen that, to correspond with the new postal rates, the 10c. and 15c. postage stamps were succeeded by the 15 and 25c., and the value of the Postage Due stamps was increased accordingly. That at 15c. was suppressed and its place taken by a series of three—25c., 40c. and 60c.—which were necessary for the dues, as shown in the following table in the column of letters not prepaid; formerly a single stamp of 15c. was sufficient, as the tax was 15c. for 10 grammes, 30c. for 20 grammes, 60c. for 100 grammes, and after that 60c. per 100 grammes additional; the total, therefore, could be represented by one or more 15c. stamps, whilst with the new rates the progression was not regular.

2D TARIFF.

Rates on letters originating and distributed in the postal district of the same post-office, Paris excepted (Law of the 24th August, 1871, Art. 2).

WEIGHT.	NEW TARIFF.	
	Letters prepaid.	Letters not prepaid.
Up to 10 grammes inclusive.	0 15	0 25
Above 10 grammes and up to 20 grammes inclusive. . . .	0 25	0 40
Above 20 grammes and up to 50 grammes "	0 40	0 60
Above 50 grammes and up to 100 grammes "	0 65	1 00

And so on, adding for each 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes 0 fr. 25 c.; if the letter is prepaid, and 0 fr. 40 c. if it is not.

In the postal circulars we are unable to find the notice relating to this issue, which took place on the 1st September, 1871.

25 centimes black.

40 " blue.

60 " yellow.

Varieties.—Only of the 40 c. stamps no varieties of any consequence exist.

40 centimes sky blue.

Perforated Postage Due Stamps.—These stamps were pin perforated and perforated in various ways by the post-office employes; these perforations are therefore, in no wise official.

Reprints.—We suppose that these stamps were printed, like those of the preceding issues, at the National Printing Office; but in 1892 a certain number of sets of 40 c. and 60 c. were sold in Paris by a government employé, and they are at the present time (1894) the subject of judicial inquiry. It is believed that these stamps are reprints or counterfeits; but we have had the opportunity to examine a few isolated specimens, and our opinion is that they are genuine. It has been said that the paper is thicker or thinner than that of the genuine ones, but we could not see it, and we distrust measuring compasses and the tact of connoisseurs that are capable of discerning differences so minute. The paper seemed somewhat drawn and the gum appeared to have been applied recently; and here a theory presents itself to us: perhaps these stamps were proofs printed on ungummed paper which were returned to the printing office with the approved copy; someone has got hold of these remnants, has sized them probably, and then gummed them by hand, so as to be able to make use of them, for they are pretty rare.

But it is said that they were followed by another series of sheets more coarsely printed from old stereotypes and sold by the same person. These have not been shown to us; it is, therefore, impossible for us to say anything about them; we may say, however, that we do not believe in the worn out stereotypes.

Counterfeits.—The postage due stamps of 40 and 60 c. have several times been the object of imitation. About 1885 there appeared a counterfeit, recognizable by its letters being of a lighter color, because they were wider; it was, if we remember rightly, printed by photogravure and came from abroad—very few can have been sold in France.

Another counterfeit has appeared this very year in Paris, and we have already mentioned it recently. It is said that the type is engraved on copper and arranged so as to be able to change the figures representing the value; this engraving, done by hand, is altogether different from the original, the letters—especially "*Centimes à percevoir*"—are much too large, the figure 4 of 40 has at the left an angle forming a sharp point, whereas it is obtuse in the genuine stamp; the ink is pale, the paper bluish; in fact, it is not necessary to be an expert to recognize this poor counterfeit which has been honored with a great deal of attention.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards were first adopted in Austria in accordance with a proposition of Dr. Herman, who demonstrated clearly that a large number of letters—commercial information, orders, etc.,—were, in consequence of their trifling nature, undeserving of the style and epistolary formulæ which people were accustomed to give them.

These letters could very well be sent without envelopes on cards of uniform dimensions and at a reduced postal rate.

These sensible remarks had the good fortune to be well received by the Austrian Postmaster General, who, as a trial, issued the first postal cards on the 1st of October, 1869. They had great success, for, during the three first months, nearly three millions of cards were purchased by the Austrian public, who were, no doubt, under the charm of novelty.

In Germany, where it is said the scheme had first been presented, the post card was adopted on the 1st July, 1870, and more than 45,000 were sold in Berlin on the first day.

Other countries immediately followed this example.

In France, Mr. Wolowski, at the time of the discussion of the law of the 14th August, 1871, altering the postal rates, had, by an amendment, proposed the adoption of the postal card; but he failed to get it accepted, the Postmaster General, M. Rampon, having replied that the postal cards would create a serious competition with letters and cause a decrease in the budget, whereas the new law, on the contrary, demanded increased resources for the postal service by making higher rates.

Mr. Wolowski, whose name we have seen as a leader in all propositions for advancing the postal service, was more fortunate the next year; he again presented his amendment, which was as follows:

"The Administration shall have postal cards prepared destined to circulate without covers.

"They shall be offered for sale at the price of ten centimes for those sent and distributed in the district of the same post office, as well as those of Paris for Paris, within the fortifications, and at the price of 15 centimes for those circulating in France and in Algiers, from office to office."

This reduction of the rate to 10 and 15 centimes was a very timid step, as most of the countries had adopted for the postal card the uniform rate of about 5 centimes (1 cent); yet Mr. Wolowski had to defend his amendment strenuously before the National Assembly in the session of the 19th December, 1872.

"When I had the honor to make a similar proposition 16 months ago, I was told that the experiment had not yet been tried properly, that we must wait until it had succeeded, and that then I might renew my proposition.

"Now the experiment has been tried, and well tried; not only in England and the German Empire, but also in the other countries of Europe; for there remain only two countries in Europe which enjoy the doubtful privilege of not having the postal card in circulation and where it is not even being prepared; these two countries are Turkey and France; all the others either have already adopted it or are preparing to do so.

"Following the example of England, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the German Empire, Switzerland, the Austrian Empire, Russia and Spain, have already correspondence cards in circulation and derive great advantage from them.

"I will not go into a long discussion on this subject. Let it suffice for me to mention this fact which is known to everyone.

"The only objection which has been made, with a motive that I respect, is that concerning the Treasury receipts. It was feared that the introduction of the postal card would diminish the receipts. This is the only question that I ask your permission to deal with.

"In England, experience has shown that, so far from reducing the receipts from ordinary correspondence, the use of postal cards has tended to increase them.

"I will confine myself to quoting one instance. During the five years which preceded the introduction of the postal card, the average annual increase in the number of ordinary letters sent through the post was 4 per cent; since the introduction of the postal card, the average annual increase has gone up to 6 per cent. So much for England.

"In Germany and Switzerland, since the introduction of the postal card, the proportional normal increase in the number of ordinary letters is higher, instead of lower, and the Postmaster General of the German Empire, in a letter addressed to the French Postmaster General, clearly explains the reason for this. Fresh relations are established; first of all postal cards are sent, and very often the replies are given in ordinary letters.

"When relations multiply, letters multiply. The advantage derived by commerce and industry, far from hurting the Treasury, become a source of profit to the Treasury."

This amendment was resisted by Mr. Caillaux, who asked that it be handed over to a special committee and denied that the experiment was conclusive in England and Germany. As a compromise he proposed to issue postal cards at 10 centimes which should circulate only in the district of one and the same post office, first trying Paris and then the other large towns. In this way, he said, they would risk losing only 1½ millions, whereas by using the card at once throughout France they would be exposed to a loss of more than 12 millions.

The Budget Committee, through its speaker, said that it was preferable not to experiment, as their financial position did not admit of their making dangerous experiments.

Fortunately, Mr. Rampon, the Postmaster General, declared that he had changed his opinion since the previous year, and supported the proposition of Mr. Wolowski, the amendment was, therefore, voted by the Assembly. (Law of Finances of the 20th December, 1872, Art. 22).

The following are the instructions relating to the issue of the postal cards:

Sec. 1. The Law of Finances of the 20th December inst., fixing the

general budget of expenses and receipts for the year 1873, contains the following regulations:

The administration will have postal cards prepared destined to circulate without covers.

They will be offered for sale at the price of ten centimes for those sent and distributed in the district of the same office, as well as those of Paris for Paris, within the fortifications, and at the price of 15 centimes for those circulating in France and in Algiers, from office to office.

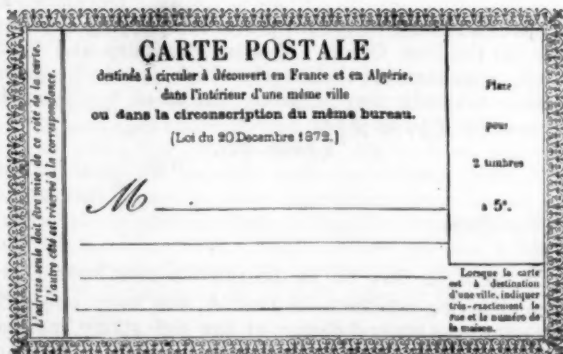
Sec. 2. For the carrying out of these arrangements, the administration has had prepared two distinct types of postal cards with the indication of their respective destinations printed on them; the models are given at the end of the present instructions. These cards, which constitute a new form of correspondence at a reduced rate, will be furnished to the proper agents of the Post office by the Supply Department, according to their need, and before being offered for sale must have postage stamps of 10 or 15 centimes (as may be necessary) affixed to them, to prepay the postage (1)*

Sec. 3. The side of the postal cards reproducing the printed indications just mentioned is to contain only the address of the person to whom the card is sent; the other side, entirely blank, is reserved for the manuscript communications which the sender may see fit to place thereon, without any restriction whatever.

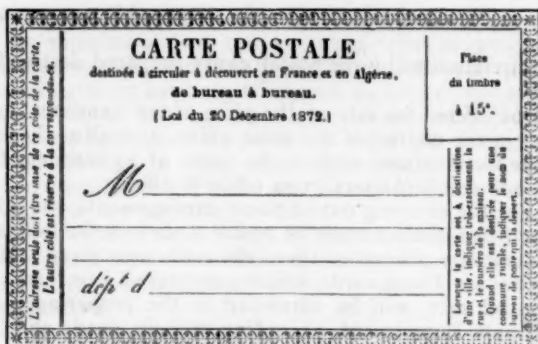
Sec. 4. The manufacture and sale of postal cards, belonging exclusively to the Administration, no card sold outside of the Post Offices, sent without a cover and containing correspondence, can be admitted to the benefit of the reduction of rate granted by the law of the 20th of December, 1872. Cards, of the kind which may be circulated without bearing the postage stamps representing the rate due for the prepayment of the ordinary letters with which they will be classed, will be taxed according to the tariff of letters not prepaid, deducting the value of the postage stamps used.

Sec. 5. By means of the addition of a postage stamp of 5 centimes, a postal card sold at the price of ten centimes to circulate in the district of the same post office, may be sent to any other destination in France or Algiers.

Sec. 7. Postal Cards, like ordinary letters, will be stamped with the date mark of the office from which they are sent, and the postage stamp of 10 or 15 centimes attached to them will be cancelled by means of the obliterating stamp.



*(1). Provisionally, seeing that the postage stamps of 10 centimes have been withdrawn from circulation and the administration of the Mint has not yet decided on the new color destined to distinguish said stamps from those of 15 centimes, postal cards circulating in the city or in the district of the same office must have two postage stamps of 5 centimes affixed to them.



These instructions close with the full size reproduction of the two type of cards of which we herewith give a copy.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.
(Written for Vindin's Monthly.)
Continued from page 336.

CHAPTER XII.

THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1882-92.

The die engraved by Mr. Bell, of Sydney, and used for the 1879-81 issues, had never met with any enthusiastic approval; and, in 1880, Mr. Knight, having seen some specimens of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co.'s engraving, decided to procure a new die from that firm.

His requisition to the Treasury was as follow:—

"Litho. Office, Treasury,
December 21st, 1880.

"Sir,—I have the honor to submit the accompanying description of a die to be engraved for the Post Office. Messrs. Bradbury and Wilkinson have furnished us with specimens of their work, which is of the finest character. I think, therefore, the order may be safely entrusted to them; the estimated cost of which may be £30 or £35.

"I have, &c.,

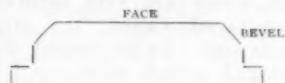
"WILLIAM KNIGHT,
Government Engraver.

"The Under Secretary,
"Treasury."

DESCRIPTION OF DIE TO BE ENGRAVED FOR POST OFFICE.

"The accompanying specimen, marked A, has been selected for style of head and engraving; the general design of the old stamp, marked 2, is to be followed, as near as possible, consistently with superior workmanship. The oval band, I think, may be a trifle wider, as marked on stamp, to admit of lettering being engraved a little bolder. "Queensland, Two Pence," white as

original. The die to be exact in size, as marked on stamp No. 2, so that the electrotypes will be equally avoided by perforating line. I would especially draw attention to the bevel of die, to facilitate the easy separation of electrotypes from mould. Sketch shows an enlarged form, in which it will be observed the bevel slightly slopes off to the perforating margin.



"WILLIAM KNIGHT,
"Government Engraver."

This order was sent to the Agent General on the 25th January, 1881, and on the 18th March following, he wrote to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., requesting cash quotation for execution of die. That firm replied: "As we are in doubt whether it is intended to print the stamps from "surface" or by lithography, we have estimated for engraving suitable for either process.

ESTIMATE.

"Engraving in relief for surface printing die for postage stamp—"Queensland twopence"—with portrait of the Queen in style of specimen A, but general design similar to specimen 2, packed and delivered free in London—£20.

"Engraving plate for above, suitable for transfer to stone, for printing by lithography—£15."

Both the Agent General and the engravers appear to have overlooked that portion of the description furnished referring to separation of electrotypes from mould, as the Agent General requested Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., to furnish him with specimens of stamps printed from "surface," and by lithography, so that he might decide which process was the most suitable. The required samples were submitted, and on the 28th March the order was given for "Die for lithographic printing as per tender."

The engravers then asked for copy of original instructions and specimens, which were supplied on the 31st of March.

After the lapse of some considerable time, the engravers discovered that the die was required for surface printing. They interviewed the Agent General thereon, and on the 3rd May, he wrote "I am directed to ask you to be good enough to execute the order for postage stamp die for surface printing, and not lithographic as previously directed."

From the 23rd May to 25th June, some correspondence passed between the Agent General and the engravers relative to the delay in completing the order for the die, and eventually Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., wrote on the 27th June, 1881, "the postage stamp die is now ready for despatch. It is packed in a small box together with the original plate, a duplicate die, and a matrix from which any number of printing plates can be produced."

However, when the package came to hand in September, its contents did not give much satisfaction. Mr. Knight's letter on the subject contains a description of his method of producing electrotypes, and as it will explain the manner in which the differing types of each value of this series are produced, I will quote it at length.

"Lithographic Office,
"Treasury, Sept. 12th, 1881.

"Sir,—I have just received the small parcel from Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., supposed to contain a new *die* for making 2d postage stamp plates.

"I find on examination that a great misunderstanding has arisen as to my order of the 21st December, 1880.

"The parcel contained 1st, two electrotypes mounted type high, one of which is referred to as a "die," the other as "duplicate" in Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co's., letter of 27th June; from these the impressions received appear to have been taken, which are very satisfactory; 2nd, a plate, partly electrotyped and partly engraved, called "the original," though unlike in many respects to the proofs sent. In its present state it is neither fit for surface or copperplate printing; I cannot understand for what purpose this was sent. 3rd is an electro matrix which may have been taken from the "die" just referred to. From this, it is stated, "any number of printing plates may be made." I may state that this matrix is about the thickness of ordinary card, and to separate an electrotype from it would certainly destroy its flat surface and at once render it useless. But supposing this difficulty were overcome, the time it would take to make a plate containing 120 stamps would not be less than six months, as each copy would require two days to form in the battery. It will therefore be seen that from the material supplied it would be impossible to produce plates within any reasonable time.

"Referring to my order of the 21st December, of which a rough copy is attached, direct reference is made to a *Die*, and by its association with "Moulds" and "Electrotypes" it seems strange that my meaning should have been mistaken by practical men for anything else than a steel punch, especially as I made diagrams of shape and size; or that any doubt should exist as to the kind of printing required, or the purpose for which the die was intended. As the mistake has been made, I would suggest that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., be requested to supply a *Steel Die*, similarly engraved, in design and workmanship, to the mounted electrotypes first referred to, one of which should be returned for their guidance. The only difference to be observed is a slight alteration in the length of the engraved surface to the extent of one half of the border line [---] with a corresponding reduction in the length of the Die, the bevelled edge being kept the same as at present.

"For further information, I may state that I make the plates for printing in the following manner, viz:—Impressions are taken in lead by means of a drop hammer. A sufficient number of these are soldered together to form a part or the whole of a sheet numbering 120 stamps; this mould is then placed in the battery to receive a deposit of copper, which, when sufficiently thick (taking two or three days), is separated from the lead, backed type high with metal, and is then ready for the press. But to make 120 separate blocks, with all the trouble of fitting and filing as appears to be indicated by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., I have neither time nor inclination to undertake.

"I have, &c.,

"WILLIAM KNIGHT.

"The Under Secretary,
"Treasury."

The order was sent to the Agent General, and on the 13th February, 1882 he wrote advising that the Die had been forwarded by the "Merkara."

Mr. Knight received it on the 19th April, 1882.

While in Brisbane I was kindly permitted by Mr. Knight to examine the die, and he explained the details of production of the electrotypes. As stated in Chapter IX., in preparing values other than that denoted on the die, the label is filled in (the lettering, appearing white in the impression, is sunk in the electro), and the new value engraved by hand on each separate electro after production. As the appliances at Mr. Knight's disposal are somewhat

primitive, he is in the habit of preparing the electrotypes in pairs or blocks of four, the bath being too small to accommodate a large plate. In addition to the minute varieties found in the lettering of all values except the Twopence, occasional differences are caused by retouching any portion of the electro that seems to require attention.

The first plate to be prepared from the new die was a Twopenny one. Printings from this in pale blue were issued on 1st August, 1882. The stamps were arranged in one pane of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10. They were printed on De la Rue's Crown Q paper, and perforated 12. The impressions from this first plate are very clear, and every detail of the engraving is well brought out. The Sixpence followed, the first printings in pale green being issued on 6th November, 1882. The lettering of the value shows slight variations, the "c" sometimes resembling an o. The paper and perforation are same as the Twopence.

The one penny plate was next prepared, and the first printings issued on 23rd November, 1882. The color was a pale red with a tinge of vermillion in it. The lettering of the value shows considerable variation, and a period is placed after "penny" in every case. The upper and lower terminations of the arabesques separating the inscriptions have been altered from the shape of the original die, being opened out, and having an additional spike pointing downwards placed outside of the final curl. There are four minor varieties of engraving in this plate in a square block, repeated throughout the sheet. Some slight differences may also be found in impressions from the same plate, as Mr. Knight retouched it from time to time during the period it was in use. Paper and perforation same as the twopence.

The one shilling was next prepared and first issued on the 6th February, 1883. (Two sheets only, a larger supply being forwarded on the 14th March following.) The color was a clear cold lilac, which varied considerably in subsequent printings to reddish lilac and violet. The Government engraver entered a note on a specimen sheet, "color slightly altered in drying in press." The arabesques were slightly altered in the terminations as in the One Penny, but the additional spike was directed upwards, and the lettering of the value varies as in the 1d and 6d. Same paper and perforation as the other values.

The series was completed for the time being by the issue of the Fourpence on the 18th April, 1883. The color was a pale golden yellow, which also shows varying shades in subsequent printings. Some of the arabesques on the plate were altered as in the one shilling while others were left in their normal state, as in the Twopence. The lettering of the value varies considerably, the "O" of Four sometimes breaks through the inner edge of the oval. Paper and perforation same as the other values.

Between 1882 and 1889 several new plates of the One Penny and Twopenny were prepared. The following particulars are gathered from proof sheets in the Government Engraver's and Post Offices.

One Penny.—Second block prepared in November, 1882 (same date as first, and similar color and characteristics).

Third block prepared April 7th, 1884, and spoiled in one month through ink containing mercury. Color, pale red; period after value.

Fourth block prepared June 14th, 1884, new ink used and color approved June 17th, 1884. Bright and pale vermillion. Period after value.

Fifth (?) block, submitted for approval, 5th May, 1887; color, vermillion; no period after value, and arabesques as in the twopence.

Sixth (?) block, submitted for approval, 14th August, 1887, color, salmon pink, no period after value, and arabesques as in the Twopence.

Twopence.—Second block, commenced Oct., 16th, 1883; color, full blue.

Third block, Nov. 17th, 1886; color, pale blue.

Fourth (?) block May 5th, 1887; color, bright blue.

Fifth (?) block, Aug. 14th, 1887; color, bright ultramarine.

Sixth (?) block, Nov. 25th, 1889, color, deep blue.

All these plates were printed on the Crown Q. paper, in sheets of 120, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10, and were perforated 12. The shades of color found in the One Penny range from pale yellow to vermilion, and on the 4th March, 1887, the Postmaster General complained of the varying shades of both One Penny and Twopence, and threatened to refuse them unless they were printed in the approved colors.

In March, 1889, a plate for a two shilling value was prepared from the 2d. die, submitted for approval, and approved. The lower scrolls of the arabesques are turned outwards, and there is no period after the value. Typographed in sheets of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10, on Crown Q paper in brown, pale and reddish: perf., 12 and 12½. First issued, 19th March, 1889.

In 1890 a new perforating machine was procured. This machine gauges 12½, and perforates both horizontally and vertically in one operation. The current one penny and twopence are both perforated 12½, and the sixpence and one shilling will doubtless soon bear the same gauge.

On the 20th December, 1890, the *Gazette* contained the following notice:—

“Post and Telegraph Department,

“Brisbane, 19th December, 1890.

“It is hereby notified, for general information, that the rate of postage on correspondence for the United Kingdom *only* has been reduced to 2½d. per half ounce letter, and to 2d. for each post card, sent either *via* Adelaide, or by the Torres Straits *route*, dating from the 1st January, 1891. The rates for packets and newspapers remain unaltered.

“For the Postmaster-General,

“A. S. Cowley.”

Two new values of one halfpenny and twopence halfpenny being required, the Government Engraver was instructed to prepare plates for the same. He copied the profile from Bradbury and Wilkinson's 2d. die, and engraved a frame differing in each value.

The design of the halfpenny consists of the above profile to left in oval, on ground horizontal lines; “Queensland,” in white block letters, on ground of solid color, in an arched label above. “Half-Penny,” in similar letters below, separated by the base of the oval. “½” in figures, surrounded by lines, forming ornamental oval on each side; arabesques and flower ornaments in upper angles; design completed by pearly border. Shape, oblong-rectangular.

The first supply was typographed in sheets of 120, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps on the Crown Q paper; the watermark appearing sideways (lengthwise with stamp). Color, dark green; perf., 12½. The first issue took place on the 19th December, 1890.

The design of the twopence halfpenny consists of the same profile to left in circle, on ground of horizontal lines; “Queensland,” in white block letters on colored ground, in arched label above; “Twopence Halfpenny” in small, white block letters, in two lines below central vignette, on plain ground, and “2½” in white figures in each lower corner; arabesques in upper corner, and at sides; design completed by pearly border: shape, upright rectangular. Typographed in sheets of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, on the Crown

Q paper; watermark in normal position. Color, carmine; perf., $12\frac{1}{2}$. The first issue took place on the 9th December, 1890. Both stamps have since been printed in different shades; the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in light green, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in rosy-carmine, and crimson-lake. In April, 1892, a threepence plate was prepared from the 2d. die. The arabesques remain as in the original design; and there is a period after the value, the lettering of which shows slight variations of type. This stamp was typographed in sheets of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, on Crown Q paper. Color, olive-brown; perf., $12\frac{1}{2}$. First issued, 4th April, 1892. At the same time the fourpence was withdrawn from issue.

Imperforate copies exist of the one penny (with period), two pence, two shillings, and half-penny, on Crown Q paper, but without gum. These are probably proofs.

THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1882-92.

A reference to an extract appearing under the heading "The Month" in the current number, will place the reader in possession of certain facts regarding two imperforate sheets of the 1d. which found their way into the hands of collectors last year. These were the plate *without* the period after value. An imperforate sheet of the 4d. was cut up and issued at the Roma office some three or four years ago. The Brisbane correspondent of *Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal* has been studying the minor varieties of type of the series described in this chapter, and adds to the 1d. a variety with LA of Queensland joined, the A being innocent of a bar; and to the 2s. a variety in *pale red* (red brown?), also with LA joined. In referring to these minor varieties, it may be well for me to state here that I do not pretend to have given anything like an exhaustive list of all types. As may easily be gathered from a perusal of the description of the primitive method adopted in producing the *clichés*, a large number of variations might appear in the stamps as printed, many of which can hardly be dignified with the title of "varieties." To those collectors who specialise in Queensland, this field of research may be an interesting one, and it were better perhaps to leave it to them to explore more fully than I have essayed to do. To the general collector such very minute differences can have but little interest, and I will rest content with having at least indicated the principal points of difference, leaving the closer study to those so disposed.

From the communications of the above-mentioned correspondent, it appears that a perforating machine, gauging $9\frac{1}{2}$ or thereabouts, was temporarily used at some date not specified, and that such gauge is found in conjunction with the 13 gauge. From its being found associated with the latter gauge, I should be inclined to assign it to a date prior to 1875, as it was in that year that the 12 machine was first used. It is possible, however, that the old 13 machine was resuscitated for use with the $9\frac{1}{2}$. As I do not know what varieties have been found with the large perforation, I will not catalogue the variety in my synopsis, pending further enquiries.

In concluding my article on the adhesive stamps of Queensland, I would ask the kind forbearance of my readers if they have found any shortcomings, errors or omissions in these papers, and plead as an excuse that I had only four weeks' time in which to carry out all my researches in the various government departments from which I gained my information.

I shall be very thankful to collectors who are in possession of facts regarding varieties, or any information not included in my articles, if they will favor me with particulars that may amplify my work. Letters may be addressed to the publishers of this journal.

Next month I purpose writing on the Postal Stationery of Queensland.

SYNOPSIS.

Issues from August, 1882 to 1892.

Printed in the Colony from electrotypes, prepared in the Colony from steel die, engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; on white wove paper, watermarked Crown over Q., white gum; perf. 12.

1st August, 1882: 2d. blue, full blue, pale blue, bright blue, ultramarine, deep blue.

6th November, 1882: 6d., pale green, green.

23d November, 1882: 1d., pale red, vermilion, salmon pink, yellow.

6th February, 1883: 1s, cold lilac, reddish lilac, violet.

18th April, 1883: 4d., pale golden yellow, chrome yellow.

12th March, 1889: 2s., brown, pale and reddish, perf. 12½.

19th November, 1890: ½d., dark green, light green.

9th December, 1890: 2½d., carmine, rosy-carmine, crimson-lake.

9th December, 1890: 1d., vermilion.

" " 2d., blue.

" " 2s., brown.

4th April, 1892: 3d., olive brown.

Varieties, imperforate—

½d., green.

1d., vermilion, salmon pink (with and without period.)

2d., blue.

4d., chrome yellow.

2s., red brown.

NOTE.—There are so many varieties of lettering, etc., that I have omitted any detailed description of them in this synopsis. They will be found fully described in the chapter itself.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1894.

We are on the eve of the winter session. But it is a mistake to suppose that because meetings are over philately is altogether laid aside. On the contrary, I am told that trade has been unusually brisk in the Strand—our great Philatelic thoroughfare. Still, I suspect that the business has been done with philatelists on tour, not with home collectors. Next month the London Society winter meetings will commence again. The programme will include the preparation of a catalogue of European issues. The first country to be studied is to be Baden, the first German state to issue postage stamps. The Society is very strong in authorities on Europeans, Messrs. Castle and Ehrenbach alone being a host in themselves.

What the winter will be from a philatelic literature point of view it would be hazardous to speculate, but I am inclined to look forward to it with more than ordinary interest. We should have from the London Philatelic Society at least three important volumes, to wit: South Africa, overdue, Gilbert Harrison's monograph on Afghanistan and Messrs. Hastings Wright & Creeke's promised work on English Postage Stamps. All these works are well in hand, but there is a lot yet to be done in each of them, and I should

not be at all surprised if they were kept back till late on in the spring. Of course the country members of the London Society, who for some years have been used to getting a volume per annum, will be somewhat disappointed at not receiving a six dollar work for every year's five dollar subscription. They have had no volume now for nearly two years, and are therefore entitled to growl a little.

Personally, I hold that a much better plan of publication for the Society's works would be in five shilling quarterly instalments. Such a form of publication would, I feel certain, secure a larger and more regular sale.

However, let us continue our enumeration of the good things to come. Friend Brown, of Salisbury, has just completed his Reference List of the Postage Stamps of the Native States of the Straits Settlements, and has promised it in book form for the 1st December. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have another Handbook—Mr. Thornhill's Shanghai—in the press, and, if I may have a turn at my own trumpet, I suppose I must include my own work on the Transvaal, which is to be published by the same firm during the forthcoming season. To this formidable list I believe I may add the *Stamp News Annual*, the four past years of which deservedly rank as philatelic literature in volume form.

That philatelic literature in book form is much appreciated is attested by the prices which volumes fetch whenever they are auctioned. At one of the last auctions of the past season several philatelic books were put up and quickly, without any push on the auctioneer's part, ran up to published prices for even current books, and in one case a well known work fetched even more than it could be had for at the publishers any day.

But you have established a record on your side for some of our London Society's works. In your issue of May last you gave a list of prices of some philatelic volumes, from which it seems that Oceania sold for \$16. Till a few months since that work has been on sale by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., at \$5. It is now, however, absolutely out of print. North American Colonies, I note, brought \$15.25. A collector here thought himself fortunate a few months since in securing a copy for \$20.

Your own price catalogue has immensely increased in popularity of late. Formerly it was the exception to see any catalogue but Stanley Gibbons'; now Scott's is generally a companion list, even for English collectors, and dealers seem to think it indispensable. In fact, one dealer assured me that, so far as real market values are concerned, it is the most reliable guide to be had.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., are very hard up for a Trumpet Blower! Listen! Present proprietor started in business in 1883. Three or four years since he bought out E. Stanley Gibbons for £25,000; and now, if the stock were burnt, the insurance companies, we are told, would be called upon to pay up £150,000! at least so says C. J. Phillips in an "Interview." No wonder the fingers of leading members of the London Philatelic Society itch to dip into that pie. It must come of selling stamps by the pound weight. The firm having been in the habit of buying stamps by the ton, now advertise books of

stamps for specialists, weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. An ounce of Transvaal errors shades would suit me, but I am afraid to order so small a quantity.

The question has been raised as to property in postage stamps affixed to a letter. A legal luminary lays down the law as follows in *The Times*: "Until a letter sent through the post is delivered to the addressee, the latter has no property in the postage stamps affixed to it, nor to the postmark stamped on it. Therefore, if the stamps are stolen before the letter has been actually or constructively delivered to the addressee, the latter has no right of action against the thief. But the postmaster has, and in addition to this he has the power to punish a subordinate guilty of the theft or even of negligence in permitting the theft by others. Of course, after delivery the property in the letter and in the affixed stamps merges in the addressee. This solution of the problem may not be the most comforting one to stamp collectors, but postage stamps were not invented primarily for their benefit, and as it is I hardly think that they could be much better protected.

Oxidizer by the bottle has come already. It is offered by Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, and Mr. Hilckes, who should have been first in the field, has "got left." He thought he had a secret that would keep, but, being of a liquid character, it has leaked out.

That Jamaica Philatelic Society that wanted to egg the Colonial Postmaster into a Jubilee issue does not seem to have made much headway, for the Jubilee issue—for collectors—has not made its appearance. The little hints from Lord Ripon to the Straits Settlements are probably being taken to heart. Jamaica philatelists may rest assured that philatelists at home are keeping a watchful eye upon such little enterprises, and will not fail to communicate with the Colonial Secretary when necessary. The Colonial Postmaster who does not want a wiggling from our Home Minister will do well to confine his attention to legitimate needs so far as postal issues are concerned.

One of our daily newspapers announces that the number of complaints received at the various post-office bureaux in the United States as to the very inadequate and tardy delivery of letters, especially in New York City, has induced President Cleveland to send over the leading postmaster of America, Mr. Dayton, the chief of the New York Post Office, who yesterday made a general inspection of our Post Office under the auspices of Mr. Arnold Morley, who explained in detail our delivery system.

Whether the Duke of York's Collection will ever rival the great millionaire collections may be open to considerable doubt, but there is no question as to the absolutely unique character of many of his postal treasures. In every direction our Colonial authorities are doing their best to enrich his collection. In several cases sheets of stamps have been forwarded to His Royal Highness by the Colonial Government.

Most people will have observed that for some time past English date Postmarks on letters transmitted by the Post office have borne certain new hieroglyphics. These record in every case the hour at which the stamp was affixed. It is difficult to understand why plain figures are not used, as with you; but the hieroglyphic code is so simple that it may be explained quite

briefly. The first twelve letters of the alphabet, omitting J, represents (1) the twelve hours, and (2) the twelve periods of five minutes in an hour. "A. A" means 1.5, "M. C" 12.15, and so forth. *Ante meridiem* is indicated by A after an asterisk, *post meridiem* by P after an asterisk. Thus "MC*A" is 12.25 a. m and AA*P is 1.5 p. m. This explanation is contained in the current issue of the Post Office Guide, but it has attracted little attention there.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has scored at last. He has forced our obstinate postal authorities to consent to the use of ordinary card as a post card, instead of their compelling the public to pay double price for official cards. The contention is that the cards should be sold to the public for the face value of the stamp, or that people should be allowed to provide their own cards, and get the stamp only of the Post office. This is now permitted, with the restriction that the cards must be of the regulation size of the old cards. Stationers now, as a consequence, offer suitable cards at less than half what the Post office charged. This wonderful concession came into operation on the first of this month and is likely to be very popular.

Another little matter on which Mr. Henniker Heaton is determined to worry our sleepy officials is that of Penny postage between all English speaking countries. The Postmaster General has tried to frighten him out of his idea by telling him that the letters despatched from this country to America last year was 12½ millions and that the loss which would result from reducing the postage from 2½d to 1d would be £78,000. To this Mr. Heaton effectively replies, that the loss would be the result of the payment of the ridiculously high rate 3s a pound to shipowners for the conveyance of letters to America, whereas you Americans only pay 1s 8d a pound for the carriage (often in the very same steamers) of your return letters. But further comes the fact that newspapers are carried for 2d to 3d a pound, why should the charge for letters be 18 times more than that for newspapers? No wonder Mr. Heaton publicly undertakes to prove that Imperial Penny Postage would involve no loss. The Post office will find it difficult to choke him off, for he is always careful of his facts before he delivers an attack: Consequently the official reply never disposes of him as it does of other troublesome inquiries. If he is knocked down by an special reply in the Parliament one day, he is up next day with a crushing exposure for the post office in the *Times*, and so the battle wages for postal reform, as in the days of Sir Rowland Hill, but all the same public feeling is inclined to put more confidence in Mr. Heaton's figures than in those of the Post office.

"How do you measure perforations?" said Mr. Philbrick to me some time since.

"Horizontally and vertically; I understand to be the accepted practice," I replied.

"Not at all. That is quite wrong," said he, emphatically.

"But it is the method adopted by our publishing committee in the issues of our catalogue," I contended.

"That may be; but it is wrong nevertheless," said he. "Dr. Legrand and the most eminent writers of the continent have always agreed to put the vertical measurement first and then the horizontal."

"But most of us have been measuring the horizontal first, have we not?" I asked the veteran sticker for the French school of measurement.

"I know you have," said he. "but it is wrong; the vertical measurement should be given first and then the horizontal."

"Any particular reason for that order of measurement?"

"None whatever that I know of," said he, "except that it has always been adhered to by the leading continental phllatelists who originated measurement by millimetre."

Now here's a pretty pickle! Some, if not most journals in this country have certainly given the horizontal first and then the vertical, and if the leading continental writers put it in the other way about, it's obvious we are heading for a terrible mixture, for of course when we quote from continental papers we quote their measurements, and the result! Well, there's bound to be a rich crop of complicated perfs. to collect from some day.

Of course this state of unsettlement as to perforations should not be allowed to continue. And the remedy? Well the remedy to my thinking, is simple enough. Let the leading societies correspond on the matter and arrive at some agreement to adopt a uniform plan for the future, and let each journal put in a note informing its readers what measurement it has followed up to date, it will fall into line with the method agreed on for the future. We should not be all sixes and sevens in such a simple matter.

Our Postmaster General's Report for the year ended 1894 has just been published. The letters have run up to 1,800,000,000 and post cards to 248,000,000 for the year. There is nothing very novel to cull from the report from a philatelic point of view, except to note the novel use to which the post office express messenger service has been put. As you will be aware for an extra fee of 3d. we secure the immediate delivery of a letter. A month or so since a young woman lost her way in one of the suburbs of London. She inquired at the post office, and the officials, for the sum of 3d., sent her "by special messenger" to her destination. A receipt for her was duly obtained. Truly, we are approaching the time, foreshadowed long since by one of your American newspapers, "when a poor man can stick a postage stamp on a mule and ship it from Georgia to Texas." If such a fragile piece of goods as a young woman may be sent for the extra 3d. fee, why not a mule?

Is your collection insured is a common inquiry now-a-days. I recently received a circular from an agent offering to insure my collection against Fire and Burglarly. The combined rate for the two risks was quoted at 5 shillings or $\frac{3}{4}$ against Burglarly only.

"With the modern development of prices the collector is of necessity—unless a Cræsus—an investor, and is fully entitled to take all reasonable steps to see that his money is well invested. (N. B.) *If he is careful in buying, and in selling what he does not especially require, he is only exercising the most conventional of rights, and does not, in our opinion, thereby in any way cross the line of dealing.*" So says Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society of London!!!

I met Mr. D. A. Vindin (D. A. Vindin & Co.) a few days since. He has foresworn philately! To deal successfully in stamps requires too much capital, consequently D. A. V. has taken to advertisement canvassing for an

Australian paper published in London, and he assures me he is sick of stamp dealing and never intends to go back to it.

Vinden's rooms in the Strand, however, are still devoted to stamp dealing. As you pass the window, and look in from the top of an omnibus, the afternoon sun no longer lights up the smiling face of Vindin; it now glints off the shining pate of F. R. Ginn.

Who is the editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*? We are all curious on the point. Brown keeps it dark. Mr. Harold Frederic was understood to be at the helm. Anyway it is asserted that he is not now, and has not been for more than six months.

Our auction season will be opened on the 25th inst. by Messrs. Ventom, Brell & Cooper, with a three days sale of a very fine collection, late the property of one of the early members of the London Philatelic Society. The collection, I understand, has come into the market owing to the decease of the owner. It includes a grand lot of Transvaals: an almost complete sheet of the red surcharge on the 1s., with, of course, the original gum, fine tête bêche pairs, a couple double surcharge V.R. Transvaal and other gems. There are also U.S. Departmentals complete, used and unused, "Sydney Views" galore, etc., etc.

NOTES.

According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the ½p and 1p postal cards, single and reply, chronicled in February of last year as having been issued in Zululand, have only just been issued to the public.

* * * * *

"N. H. Mama," of Bombay.—From the *Indian Philatelist* we cull the following:

"It may be to the interest of our readers to learn that Mr. N. H. Mama, who flooded the market with a special issue of Cabul stamps, has entered his schedule in the Insolvency Court. During the transition period he is trading under the name and style of the Great Philatelic Co. Those who were promised a refund for the Cabul forgeries and other bogus stamps will probably get nothing, as the stock of stamps which he represented as his assets realized only about ten rupees at auction."

We can fully bear out the statement that this man has been selling forgeries, as we quite recently examined a collection of nearly 9,000 stamps formed by a gentleman residing in Persia; we picked out several score of Afghan, Jhind, Gwalior, and other stamps as bad, all of which had come from Mama.

As long as there are collectors we suppose they will hunt for bargains, and will, therefore, continually "get left." Good stamps are always worth a certain market price, if fine and perfect; and it may be taken as an infallible rule that specimens offered at one-half or one-fourth of the catalogued price are bad in some respect, as a dealer should know very well where to place them at proper prices if they were "O.K." If collectors would only invest their money with firms of established reputation, who are in a position, and have the knowledge to enable them to guarantee what they offer, it would be much better for them in the long run.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

In our June number we chronicled, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the issue of a 6c Porto Rico in carmine. We have just received a few stamps of this value, but we find the color to be orange, instead of carmine.

* * * * *

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. D. Benjamin, sends us a set of the Wuhu stamps, but as we consider these as merely speculative local stamps, we shall not catalogue them. For the benefit of our readers, however, we will say that the series consists of 10 stamps as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ c green, $\frac{3}{4}$ c black, 1c brown, 2c yellow, 5c rose, 6c blue, 10c red, 15c olive, 20c deep orange, 40c bistre; they are poorly lithographed, and are of five different designs.

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste has been informed that the 3 soldi envelope of 1867 of the Austrian Post-offices in the Levant has been reprinted. The shape of the envelope is the same, but the paper is yellowish white glazed and is unwatermarked. The color of the stamp is pale yellow green.

* * * * *

Under a resolution agreed to at the Intercolonial Postal Conference, held at Wellington in March last, the Australian colonies will each issue, on 1st July next, a letter card of 1½d. value for intercolonial use. As far as Victoria is concerned, the rate to be charged is higher than at present exists, as for some time past it has been possible to send a letter card from that colony to any other Australian colony, except New Zealand, for one penny. The introduction of an intercolonial letter card is a step in the right direction, but we venture to predict that so long as the 1½d. rate is maintained there will be very little demand for it. The saving of a halfpenny is so small a compensation for the trouble of licking three sides of a very gummy card that the generality of correspondents will continue to use the ordinary envelope and pay the 2d. rate of postage, and will prefer the handy post card at 1d. for short notes.—*Vindin' Philatelic Monthly*.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the provisional Tonga stamps chronicled last month.



* * * * *

Our esteemed contemporary the "*Review of Reviews*" is usually a fair critic of philatelic journalism, but in the August number of this year he has gone pretty far out of the way.

He accuses us of being subject to the American custom of omitting to mention the source of articles copied into our journal and our friend ought to know that has not been our rule.

It is true that in the June number of our Journal we forgot to mention the source from which we translated the article on the "Postage Stamps of France," but as this article has been running in our Journal for nearly three years, and we have never before failed to mention the source from which we took it, it seems rather unjust to assume that the present omission was intentional on our part.

As to the other two articles, our contemporary owes us an abject apology: "Windsor's account of Greig's Post" was sent to us in MS. by the gentleman in question, and we certainly cannot, therefore be accused of having copied it from the "*London Philatelist*."

"Collectors in Council" is also an article sent to us in MS. by one of our London Correspondents, and if this gentleman sent the same article to another paper at the same time, we certainly cannot be accused of plagiarism for inserting it without mentioning our equally fortunate contemporary.

It has been our custom to reproduce in our paper some of the best articles published in other journals, but every fair critic must admit that we have been very careful to give credit in every instance, unless it should have been omitted by accident.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 4c of the new series has just been issued; in color it is the same as the preceding issue, the only difference being the triangular shaped ornaments in the upper corners.

We have seen a 10c envelope of Baltimore of the same type as the 5c, but printed in red. The provisional 2c playing card chronicled last month has been replaced by a permanent one of same type as the provisional with the exception of the words "On hand August 1894" being replaced by "Act of Aug. 1894." According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the new Special Delivery stamp has also made its appearance, the distinguishing mark in this case being a heavy line with which the design is enclosed.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

4c dark brown

Special Delivery.

Perforated.

10c blue

Baltimore.

James M. Buchanan.
PAID



Envelope,

10c red, *white*

Revenue Stamp.

Playing Cards.

Rouletted.

2c ultramarine

CONFEDERATE STATES.—*Jetersville.*—We are enabled this month to chronicle a new discovery of a provisional stamp of the Confederate States, issued by the Postmaster of Jetersville, Va. The engraving on the same is not very pretentious, being simply the figure "5" printed on a small square of white paper with the initials of the postmaster, "A. H. A." (A.

H. Atwood), written at the right of the figure. We were fortunate enough to become the possessors of an unsevered pair on the original envelope having the Jetersville postmark; there is not the slightest doubt of the genuineness of the stamp, as the signature has been duly authenticated.

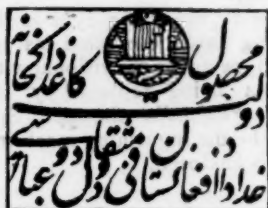
Jetersville, Va.

5AAA

5c black

AFGHANISTAN.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the three following new stamps, somewhat similar in type to the preceding issue: 2 abassi, printed in 24 varieties in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each; 1 rupee, printed in 12 varieties in 6 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each; 2 abassi for registered letters, printed in 12 varieties in 6 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each. They are printed in black on colored pelure paper.

Adhesive stamps.



2ab black, green paper, 24 varieties
1rup " " 12 "

Registration stamps.



2ab black, on green paper, 12 varieties.

ANGOLA.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the remainder of the series of the new type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

10r lilac

15r chocolate

75r carmine

8or light green
 10or brown, *buff*
 15or carmine, *rose*
 20or dark blue, *light blue*
 300 dark blue, *buff*

BELGIUM.—The 2c adhesive with sabbatical label is now printed in lilac brown.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

2c lilac brown

BOLIVIA.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the 20c lithographed exists unperforated horizontally.

Adhesive stamps.



Lithographed.

Unperforated horizontally.

20c green

BRAZIL.—Mr. J. A. Frasier has shown us a 200 reis revenue stamp used postally in 1892, having prepaid a letter from Rio de Janeiro to the United States. The 700 reis adhesive is now printed in yellow brown. According to *Le Timbre Poste* a 200 reis letter card of the same type as the current 80 reis card has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

700r yellow brown

Revenue stamp used postally.



Perforated.

200 brown and orange

Letter card.

200 deep violet and blue, *pale blue*

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a new 1 shilling stamp, consisting of the current 1sh stamp of Great Britain, surcharged horizontally "British Bechuanaland" in the same type as the other current values.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

1sh green, black surcharge

BULGARIA.—The 10 stotinki adhesive is now issued on pelure paper.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 11½.

10S rose

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Envelopes of ½p and 2½p have been issued. They resemble the Tasmania types.

Envelopes.

Size 222x98 mm.

½p gray blue, *white paper*

Size 136x79 mm.

½p gray blue, *white paper*

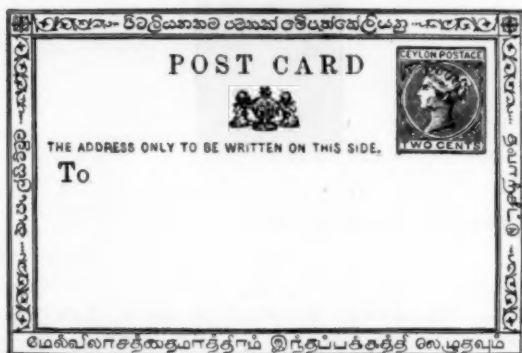
Size 140x78 mm.

2½p olive green, *bluish paper*

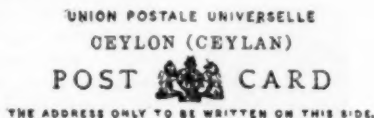
CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has sent us a new 5c reply card, same type as the preceding issue, but printed on white card, and the dividing line between the original and reply card marked by a line of blue dots. Accord-

ing to the *London Philatelist* the 2c reply card is also issued now with this dividing line.

Postal cards.



2cx2c blue, *white* (dividing line of blue dots)



5cx5c blue, *white* (dividing line of blue dots)

CHEFOO.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us a $\frac{1}{2}$ c newspaper wrapper which has just been issued. The stamp is of the same type and color as the adhesives of the same value, and is printed on stout brownish glazed manila; above the stamp there are two lines of inscriptions—"Chefoo Local Post"—"Newspaper Wrapper"—with double line below.

Wrapper.



Size 159x248 mm.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c dark green

CHILI.—*L'Union Postale Universelle* chronicles the 5 pesos revenue as having been used postally; at the time of going to press we receive a new stamp in the shape of a 5c stamp for Return Registration Receipt; we shall illustrate it next month.

Revenue stamp used postally.



Perforated.
5p dark blue
Return Registration Receipt stamp.
Perforated.
5c brown

CHINKIANG.—The stamps heralded by us in July have just been received. We have found one sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c on which there is no perforation between the two bottom rows.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c rose
1c blue
2c brown
4c yellow
5c emerald green
6c mauve
10c orange
Part perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c rose

FRANCE.—The 30 centime unpaid letter stamp is now printed in deep orange instead of rose.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
30c deep orange

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—These stamps, which were heralded by us last month, have already appeared ; but, instead of being surcharged "Shanghai," the surcharge reads "Chine."

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14x13½.

Carminé surcharge.

- 5c green on greenish
- 10c black on lavender
- 15c blue
- 25c black on rose
- 75c black on orange
- Black surcharge.
- 20c red on green
- 30c brown on bistre
- 40c orange on straw
- 50c carminé on rose
- 1fr bronze green on straw
- 5fr violet on lavender

FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the 10, 50 and 60c unpaid letter stamps are now printed in new colors.

Unpaid letter stamps.



- 10c black brown
- 50c lilac
- 60c brown on brownish

GOLD COAST.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the registration envelope is now issued with stamp of a new type.

Registration Envelope.

GOLD COAST COLONY.



Size 131x80 mm.
2p blue, black surcharge

GUINEA.—In addition to the list of stamps of the new type given by us in July, *Le Timbre Poste* mentions those of 75 and 150 reis.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½.
75r rose
150r carmine on rose

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The Hawaiian Stamp Co. sends us the following list of unchronicled varieties of the stamps of the Provisional Government.

- 1c violet
 - a. No period after Govt
 - b. "189" instead of 1893 (broken 3).
 - c. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom.
 - d. "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom.
- 1c blue
 - a. Without date.
 - b. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom.
 - c. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt" (without period), at bottom.
 - d. Double surcharge "Provisional" one above the other.
- 1c green
 - Double surcharge, one above the other.
- 2c vermilion
 - a. No period after Govt
 - b. Without date (period after Govt.)
 - c. Without date (without period after Govt)
 - d. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom.
- 2c brown
 - Without period after Govt
- 2c rose
 - a. Without date.
 - b. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom
 - c. "1893" at top, Provisional Govt" at bottom (without period after Govt)
- 2c violet
 - a. Double surcharge, the second one diagonally.
 - b. Surcharge inverted.
- 5c ultramarine
 - "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt" at bottom (without period)
- 6c green
 - a. "1893" (broken 8)
 - b. Double surcharge "Provisional", the second at bottom of stamp

- c. Double surcharge, the second in two parts, "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom.
- d. Without date.
- e. 1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom
- f. Double surcharge, 1893, the second one at the top of the stamp
- 10c black
 - a. Surcharged diagonally
 - b. Double surcharge, one above the other
 - c. Surcharged "Provisional" only
 - d. "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom
- 12c black
 - a. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom
 - b. Without date
- 15c brown
 - a. Surcharged diagonally
 - b. Double surcharge, the second one diagonally
 - c. S of "Provisional" missing
- 18c red
 - a. Pair, one without surcharge, the other surcharged diagonally
 - b. Double surcharge, one above the other
 - c. Without date.
 - d. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt" at bottom (without period)
 - e. Double surcharge, the first without period the second one in two parts
 - f. "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom
 - g. Double surcharge, the second without period and in two parts "Govt 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom
 - h. Double surcharge, both without period, one above the other
 - i. Double surcharge, one at the top, the other at the bottom of the stamp.
 - k. Double surcharge, "Provisional," the second one at the bottom.
 - l. Without period after "Govt"
- 25c purple
 - Without period after "Govt"
- 50c red
 - a. Without period after "Govt"
 - b. Without date.
 - c. G of "Govt." missing.
 - d. Without period.
 - e. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." (with period) at bottom
- 1d0l vermilion
 - Without period after "Govt."
- Postal cards.
- 1c vermilion
 - Surcharged below "Keneta."
- 3c green
 - a. Surcharge below stamp.
 - b. Double surcharge, one over the other.

RAJ NANDGAM.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current adhesives surcharged M. B. D. in violet for official use. *Le Timbres Poste* has seen the 2 annas with double surcharge.

Official stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, violet surcharge

1a red " "

2a " " "

2a " " "

(double surcharge.)

KEW KIANG.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us a new 1c stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1c black

MAURITIUS.—A correspondent informs us that, among a number of used Mauritius stamps, he has found three varieties of the 2 CENTS, in red, on the 13c gray. Two of them are of the ordinary type, with the word in Roman capitals (Type A30 in the Catalogue), but on one the surcharge reads "2 CENTS" and measures 15 mm. in length, while on the other it reads "CENTS 2" and measures 18 mm. Our correspondent states that the letters of the word are more spaced in the latter than in the former, otherwise we should have supposed that the difference in length might be due to greater space between the word and figure, which would no doubt be the case where the word of one surcharge and the figure of the one following it fell upon the same stamp. The third variety is stated to be quite distinct, and we gather from the tracing sent that both figure and word are in *sans-serif* type (as in Type 1525, but we presume without a bar below); the specimen found showed "CENTS 2 C," and the word and figure (without the second "c" measure 15 mm. Can anyone enlighten us upon the subject?—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.*

Adhesive stamp.

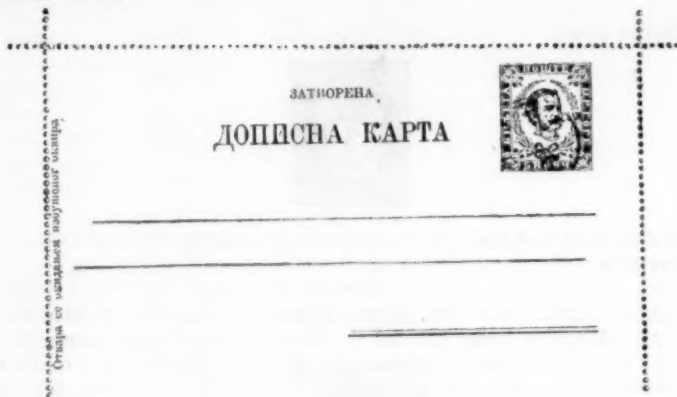
Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown CA.

Perforated 14.

2c on 13c gray, red surcharge, *variety*

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new letter cards.
Letter cards.



3n green, gray
5n red, gray

7n mauve, gray
10n dark blue, gray

NETHERLANDS.—The 10c adhesive is now printed in red, instead of rose. According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the current 2½c reply card exists with inscriptions on the first card inverted.

Adhesive stamp.



10c red

Postal card.

2½x2½c lilac, salmon (inscriptions inverted)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The 12c is now printed in puce brown. The ½c will also soon change to black.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.
12c puce brown

NORWAY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 50ö with NORGE in Roman caps

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
50ö red brown

NYASSA LAND.—Mr. Wm. Brown informs us that the Nyassa Co. has issued three adhesives, being careful to allow a number of sheets of each value to escape perforation ; besides, not to be beaten by the French Colonies, 3 provisionals were issued at the same time, and, of course, also perforated and imperforated. For the benefit of our readers who are not acquainted with the geographical position of this country, we will state that Nyassaland is the Portuguese territory to the north of the Province of Mozambique, situated between Lake Nyassa and the Indian Ocean, and is under the control of the Nyassa Co.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforated.
10r rose
20r violet
50r green
5r on 10r rose
75r on 20r violet
100r on 50r green

Perforated 14.
10r rose
20r violet
50r green
5r on 10r rose
75r on 20r violet
100r on 50r green

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The *Post Office* chronicles the following stamps, all of the same type as the preceding issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow
- 1p violet
- 2p rose
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green
- 3p yellow brown
- 4p dark green
- 6p blue
- 1sh red brown
- 2sh 6p orange
- 5sh carmine

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, the 1c and 25c adhesives have been issued in new colors. From the *Philatelic Record* we learn that there has been a change in the color of the postal cards.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

- 1c carmine
- 25c dark blue

Postal cards.

- 2c reddish violet, buff
- 3c dark blue, buff

PORTO RICO.—The 3c of the 1892 issue exists in orange as well as in red. According to the *Philatelic Record*, a 2c postal card with stamp of same type as current adhesive has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



1892 issue.

Perforated.

- 3c orange

Postal card.

- 2c dark blue, buff

ROUMANIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new 5 bani single and a 10 bani reply card, the latter of the same type as the single card of the same value.

Postal cards.

CARTA POSTALA



D _____

5b blue, *white*
 10x10b red, *buff*

RUSSIA.—According to the *Börsen Courier*, the inscriptions on the 4 kopecks card are now in red, instead of black, and the stamp has a dotted background.

Postal card.

4k carmine, red inscriptions

SAMOA.—We have also received from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., two entire panes of sixty of the "Five Pence" on 4d, showing two types of the surcharge. One is the sheet which we described in June, showing the variety without the bars, and the rest of the stamps with the thin bar above the thick; the words of the surcharge upon this sheet measure 6 mm. and 8½ mm. in length respectively, and are comparatively clearly printed. On the other sheet the type is smaller, and on most of the stamps it is very badly printed, the letters blocked up with ink, and the "c" of the "Pence" usually closed into an "o." The words here measure about 4½ mm. and 6 mm. respectively. On the first seven rows of stamps the thin bar is above the thick, while on the last three rows the thin bar is below. In both cases we should suppose, from their appearance, that the surcharge was struck upon each stamp separately by hand, and that the bars were impressed separately from the words.—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5p on 4p blue, black surcharge (variety)

SERVIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that on the current 10 paras postal cards single and reply, the inscription in the lower left hand corner now consists of two words, instead of three, the second word of the preceding cards having been left out.

Postal cards.

10p carmine, buff
10x10p carmine, buff

SIAM.—We have received two provisionals of 1 and 2 atts. The 1 att are all of one type, the only variety we have found on the sheet being one with an inverted period after *atts*. Of the 2 atts we have found 6 varieties of the figure 2 on each sheet 2 2 2 2 2 2 The editor of *The Post-Office* has seen a sheet of the 1a on which the 7th stamps of the bottom row has the 1 omitted. The same contemporary states having seen 7 different types of the 2 atts on each sheet; we, however, have not been able to find more than 6. Mr. D. Benjamin writes that he has seen the 1 att with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

1a on a 64a purple and orange, black surcharge

2a on a 64a " " " " (6 varieties)

SIERRA LEONE.—According to the *Post Office*, a ½p postal card has been issued.

Postal card.

½p green, buff

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 5 and 8c are now issued in new colors.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 12.

5c brown

8c blue

Johore.—1c and 3c stamps of the same type as the remainder of the series have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

1c purple

3c purple and carmine

TASMANIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports the ½p envelope with stamp printed in orange.

Envelope.

Size 138x 78 mm.
 ½p orange, white

TRINIDAD.—The 5 shilling is now printed in carmine lake, instead of dull lake, and perforated 14 instead of 12½.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C.C.
 Perforated 14.
 5sh carmine lake

VICTORIA.—We have seen the current 1p envelope with stamp printed in red brown, instead of orange brown.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 4p, laureated type, watermarked 8.
Adhesive stamp.



1867 issue.
 Watermarked single lined 8.
 Perforated.
 4p rose
Envelope.



2p red brown, white laid

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* gives the following list of Revenue stamps used postally, to which, on the authority of the *Monthly Journal*, we add the 9p of the current issue.

I. Postage stamp of 3p printed in lilac and surcharged I.R. at top and new value at bottom.



Watermark Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac, black surcharge

3p lilac, black surcharge

2p " " "

1sh " " "

II. 1p Postage stamp, surcharged I.R. in green.



1° Watermarked Crown and C.C.

a. Perforated 12½.

1p bistre, green surcharge

b. Perforated 14.

1p bistre, green surcharge

2° Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

1p bistre, green surcharge

III. Current long Revenue Stamps.



1p lilac

2p "

3p "

6p "

9p lilac

1sh "

2sh 6p lilac

5sh "

WURTEMBERG.—We have received a 1pf wrapper, which we do not think has as yet been chronicled; the stamp is of the same type as the current adhesive.

Wrapper.



Size, 142x300 mm.
2pf slate green

ZULULAND.—The *Deutsches Briefmarken Journal* states that a £5 of the new series has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermark Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

£5 carmine and black

COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

Gentlemen: I have been looking over your catalogue of New South Wales stamps in the May number of your Journal of Philately, and find one omission, viz., of a stamp which is possibly unrecorded. It is one half of a current (jubilee) 1d., cut diagonally and used for ½d., and postmarked Broken Hill. I received it from a friend in Sydney, N.S.W., not a collector, who received it on mail. Yours truly,

F. W. CLARKE, U. S. Geological Survey.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., New York City.

Gentlemen: I note you describe a new variety of the Die B, 1874, 2c brown env. (U.S.A.) on manilla. The same exists also in orange on full letter and extra letter sizes. You may further note that the G of "postage" bears a cross line, and the C of "cents" also. I have known of it for some time, but have looked in vain for it on other color paper besides the orange and the manilla, both of which I have in my collection.

Yours truly,

ALFRED H. GREENEBAUM.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1894.

Editors *American Journal of Philately*.

In the August number of the Journal I notice an article on the Custom Stamps of China. While somewhat disinclined to differ with such an authority as the writer of this article, I have decided to express myself as follows:

There are *three* sets of these stamps instead of two. The third set is like the second in design, but is perforated 11½. I have in my collection the following:

1892 (?), watermarked shell, perforated 11½.

16 1 cand. yellow green.

17 3 " violet.

18 5 " greenish yellow.

I am not sure that the perforation of all three values was changed at the same time, but believe that the one candarin appeared some time in 1892.

JOHN HENDLEY BARNHARD.